AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

- 1.-19. (Canceled).
- 20. (**Currently amended**) A method for identifying a candidate protein useful as an anti-infective, comprising:
- (a) calculating computationally protein sequence-based attributes from—all protein sequences of a pathogenic organism, wherein said protein sequences are predicted from whole genomic sequences or are predicted from partial genomic sequences comprising at least one chromosome, and wherein said protein sequence-based attributes are selected from a group consisting of percentage of charged amino acids, percentage hydrophobicity, distance of protein sequence from a fixed reference frame, measure of dipeptide complexity, and measure of hydrophobicity from a fixed reference frame;
- (b) clustering computationally said-all protein sequences based on said protein sequencebased attributes using Principle Component Analysis;
- (c) identifying computationally outlier proteins, wherein said outlier proteins appear outside a main cluster;
 - (d) selecting an outlier protein for further testing as an anti-infective;

and

(d)(e) validating said outlier protein as an anti-infective.

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- 21. (Previously presented) The method of claim 20, wherein said pathogenic organism is selected from the group consisting of B.burgdorfei, C.jejuni, C.pneumoniae, C.trachomatis, H.influenzae, H.pylori, L.major, M.genitalium, M.pneumoniae, M.tuberculosis, N.menigitis, P.aeruginosa, P.falciparum, R.prowazekii, T.pallidum, and V.cholerae.
- 22. (**Previously presented**) The method of claim 20, wherein said protein sequence-based attributes are selected from the group consisting of fixed protein attributes and variable protein attributes.
- 23. (**Previously presented**) The method of claim 22, wherein a variable protein attribute is a distance of protein sequence from a variable reference frame.
- 24. (**Previously presented**) The method of claim 20, wherein said clustering is done by Principle Component Analysis using correlation coefficient between said protein sequence-based attributes.

25. (Canceled)

26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 20, wherein said outlier protein is non-homologous to known anti-infective proteins from a pathogen selected from the group consisting of B.burgdorfei, C.jejuni, C.pneumoniae, C.trachomatis, H.influenzae, H.pylori, L.major, M.genitalium, M.pneumoniae, M.tuberculosis, N.menigitis, P.aeruginosa, P.falciparum, R.prowazekii, T.pallidum, and V.cholerae.

- 27. (**Previously presented**) The method of claim 20, wherein said outlier protein has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos: 1-31.
- 28. (**Previously presented**) The method of claim 20, wherein said outlier protein has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos: 32-118.
- 29. (**Previously presented**) The method of claim 20, wherein steps are performed by a computer system comprising:
- (1) a central processing unit (CPU), wherein said CPU executes DISTANCE program and clusters protein sequences based on protein sequence-based attributes using Principle Component Analysis, thereby producing results;
 - (2) a memory device accessed by said CPU, wherein said memory device stores said results;
 - (3) a display on which said CPU displays said results in response to user inputs; and
 - (4) a user interface device.
- 30. (Currently amended) The method of claim 20, <u>further comprising using wherein</u> said outlier protein may be used for a diagnostic purpose.
 - 31. (Canceled)

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- 32. (Currently amended) The method of claim 20, <u>further comprising using wherein</u> said outlier protein may be used for a therapeutic purpose.
- 33. **(Previously presented)** The method as of claim 20, wherein said outlier protein can elicit an immune response.